THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age ſoever, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our Engliſh-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct courſe, how any unskilful perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elſe-where, hear or read, and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the *Engliſh* ſpeech: ſo that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammer-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private uſe, ſo far as concerneth *Engliſh*. And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be meer childiſh for them, but alſo for all other; eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the *Latine* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his profeſſion.

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Maſter of the Free-ſchool in *St. Edmondsbury*.

Peruſed and approved by publick Authority, and now the 36 time Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.

Printed by *A. Maxwell*, for the Company of *Stationers*. 1670.

The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know. And the same proffer'd I make all other, both men and women; that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an hundred scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at school.

Strangers, that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice, hereunto adjoyned, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile in either prose or Verse.

By the same practise children shall learn, in a Catechism, *the knowledg of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, *and other Histories: and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both* Greek *and* Latin *lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.*

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English *word borrowed from the* Greek, Latin, *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of* Latin *words before they enter the Grammer-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the* Latin *tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.*

Finally, I have given thee such Examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldst buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England*) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.*

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the Performance of these things, read the *Preface*; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTher men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sorts are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou maist sit on thy Shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, & have none present to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, untill thou meetest with thy minister, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou maist enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Scoggin*'s Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for these dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar: then the other of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others; understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in.

And

And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that, they first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These syllables known, because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain Rules, (I believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea, from my self in the rest of my Work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*) and plum not plumme, my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity; when in the rest I have followed custom: yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 & 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou maist have nothing in the second book to learn, but only Division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced; I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this land, are not agreed; As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*: So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown tearms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rule) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he never knew; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast an hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammer-schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures though but forty scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together: hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent or of a childish conceit, and let all the other attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature: and thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envy who shall excell; by this

means

means, alſo every one in an higher form will be able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help: I have added for Proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and other; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other Verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all careful Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schools of ſuch teachers as are not Grammarians to hear their children pronounce; and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded; which is the only cauſe of ſuch woful ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſman; If thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth and note them with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilful. And let his fellows alſo remember them, to oppoſe him in their propoſitions. But methought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their Parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much money in a book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer, that a remedy is provided for that alſo, which is this; Firſt the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon, for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book: But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt book, that if a child ſhould tear out every leaf ſo faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been alre dy over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it, to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo pratled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſie and ſpeedy attaining of the learned languages: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God. Farewel.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
ꝛ ſ s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q
r ſ s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q
r ſ s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T V U W X Y Z.

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ãẽĩõũ.

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. 1.

TEaching all ſyllables of two letters, beginning with the eaſieſt, and joyning them together that are of the like ſound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you ſee, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

This Title of the Chapter muſt not be taught the Scholar but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u	a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub	Ba be bi bo bu
Ad ed id od ud	Da de di do du
Af ef if of uf	Fa fe fi fo fu
Ag eg ig og ug	Ga ge gi go gu
Ah eh ** oh **	Ha he hi ho hu
Al el il ol ul	La le li lo lu
Am em im om um	Ma me my mo mu
An en in on un	Na ne ni no nu
Ap ep ip op up	Pa pe pi po pu
Ar er ir or ur	Ra re ri ro ru
At et it ot ut	Ta te ti to tu
Ak ek ik ok uk	Ka ke ki ko ku
Ac ec ic oc uc	Ca ce ci co cu
As es is os us	Sa ſe ſi ſo ſu
Az ez iz oz uz	Za ze zi zo zu
Diphthongs: Ai ei * oi *	Ja je ji jo ju
Ay ey * oy *	Ya ye * yo *
Au eu * ou *	Va ve vi vo vu
Aw ew * ow *	Wa we wi wo wu
Ax ex ix ox ux	Qua que qui quo *
	Up go or, I ſee a py
If you do ill, ſie on us all	So it is if I do ly
Ah it is ſo, he is my ſo.	Wo is me, Oh I dy,
Wo be to me, if I do ſo.	You ſee in me no ly to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels, & after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Conſonants; and ſo proceed with the other words of art, as they ſtand in the margin never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, like *k*, but before *e*, or *i*, like *ſ*. if no other letters come between. Now may you teach, your ſcholar, that he can ſpell no word without a vowel.

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowel, and make him read theſe lines diſtinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to joyn the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practise of reading the same sort of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words, syllables; and that so many letters as we spell together we call a syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

Ba bab, ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
Be bed, be beg, be bet
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bit, bi bit
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy
Bu bud but bus, bu but bu buc buz
Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dop doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa fal fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel, fe fen few
Fi fil fin fir fit
Fo fog foz fop, fo foy
Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gay
Ge ges get
Gi gib, gig gil
Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut

If now your scholar be ready in the former terms of a Vowel, Consonant, and a Syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter, *aiie oi, au eu ou.*

Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog, ho hom, ho hot hop
Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la las law lay
Le led leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob, lo lol lop lot low
Lu lug, lu lul
Ma mad mam man, ma map mas maw may
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mos mow, Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, ne new

Ni nib nit nip. No nod not now
Nu num nun nut
Pa pan pas pat paw pay
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
Ra rag ram ran rad rat raw ray
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tew
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal calm can cap cat
Ke ket key, ki kid kis kit
Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa ſad ſag ſam, ſa ſaw. Se ſel ſet
Si ſip ſir ſit. So ſob ſom ſot ſow
Su ſum, ſu ſup.
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet
Va van var vat. Ve ver
Wa wag wal wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win, wo wol wot
Qua quaf quat. Qui quib quil quit.

In this kind of words of one ſyllable, we uſe only (c) before (a,o,u) and (k) before (e) and (y,i) and not otherwiſe, except in fained words, as *Ciſſo*, *Ciſly*, *Kate* for *Katherine*: and in ſome proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*, but we uſe (ſ) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and ſee he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This ſpeech is made only of words taught before where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe being frivolous, but only to teach diſtinct reading.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe ſyllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu | Cha che chi cho chu
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu | Cla cle cli clo clu

nts will follow (b
d let him answer
or r) and so pra
se him in all the
th. For the more
rfect he is in them
e more ease and
nefit you shall
d: when you
me to the rules of
ivision in the se-
ond book.
call (h) a conso-
nt here and else-
where for examples
ke, which proper-
y is not so, to avoid
ultiplicity of rules.

Although I have
o disposed these
words, as that the
tter chapters are a
epetition of the
ormer, yet would I
ave Scholars in e
ery form say over
me of that they
ave learned and
pposeone another,
I have taught sn
e first Chapter of
e second Book.

Cra cre cri cro cru | Sha she shi sho shu
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu | Sla sle sli slo slu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu | Sma sme smi smo smu
Fla fle fli flo flu | Sna sne sni sno snu
Fza fze fzi fzo fzu | Spa spe spi spo spu
Gla gle gli glo glu | Sta ste sti sto stu
Gna gne gni gno gnu | Swa swe swi swo swu
Gra gre gri gro gru | Squa sque squi squo squu
Kna kne kni kno knu | Tha the thi tho thu
Pla ple pli plo plu | Tra tre tri tro tru
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu | Twa twe twi two twu
Sca sce sci sco scu | Wha whe whi who whu
Ska ske ski sko sku | Wza wze wzi wzo wzu

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla blab, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzew, bzim bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew
Chi chil chip, Cho chod chop Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob cros crow, cru crum
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dze dzeg, dzi dzip, dzo dzop, dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flap flat flaw flar, fle fled
Fli flit, flo flot flow flor, flu flur
Fra fray, fre fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gza graf gras gray, gri grig grin gro gros
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno knoz know knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat play, Plo plod plot plow, ply plum.
Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig
* Sca scab scan scar
Ske skeg skept skew, ski skil skin skip
Sco scof scot. Scul scum
Sha shad shal, shed shel shew
Sla slab slay, sle slew
Sli slid slip slit slo slop slow, slu slut
Sme smel, smi smit, smo smu smut
Sna snag, snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut
Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew
Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur
Sta stag star stat stay, ste stem
Sti stiff still stir, sto sted stow, stu stub stuf stur
Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel
Swi swig swit swim
Tha than that thaw, the them then they
Thi thin this, tho thou, Thu thus
Tra trap tray tre try, Tri trim trip
Trotrop trow tray, tru trub trus
Twi twig
Wha what, whe when whey, whi whip, who whose whom
Wra wrap, wre wren, wri wrig writ, wro wrot
Squa squab squad squat, squi squib.

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the second Chapter. Although you shall find (k) written before (a and u) as in (skarlet skul) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet scul) but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Suppose your Scholar in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (ſ or ch)

Scra scre scri scro scru | Stra stre stri stro stru
Skra skre skri skro skru | Spla sple spli splo splu
Scla scle scli sclo sclu | Spza spze spzi spzo spzu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu | Thza thze thzi thzo thzu
Shla shle shli shlo shlu | Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu
Shza shze shzi shzo shzu

Scra scrap, scrat scret, scri scro scrub
Shza shzap, shze shzed shzew, shzi shzig shzil, shzu shzub shzug
Stra strag, strau stray, stre stree, stri strot stroy
Spla splat, spli split
Spza spzat, spze spzee, spzi spzig
Thza thzal, thzo thzot, thzu thzum

Make your Scholars know perfectly these diphthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail tail quail, stai staid, bza bzain twain, wai wait
Bzau bzaul sczaul, lau laud
Toi toil, boi boil spoil, joi join coin, hoi hois
Du our your, out stout sou soul scoud scoul cloud, how hous
Fee feed bleed, she sheep, see seel heel queen
Boo book look hook stood, sool hool stool.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are o' endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are no words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl | Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs | Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Ach ech ich och uch | Als els ils ols uls
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl | Alt elt ilt olt ult
Alb elb ilb olb ulb | Amb emb imb omb umb
Adg edg idg odg udg | Amp emp imp omp ump
Ads eds ids ods uds | Ams ems ims oms ums
Alf elf ilf olf ulf | And end ind ond und
Ald eld ild old uld | Ang eng ing ong ung
Alk elk ilk olk ulk | Ank enk ink onk unk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm | Ans ens ins ons uns

Ane

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb orb urb force
Ard erd ird ord urd with
Arf erf irf orf urf re
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn

Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Aſh eſh iſh oſh uſh
Aſk eſk iſk oſk uſk
Aſl eſl iſl oſl uſl
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Ats ets its ots uts.

CHAP. VII.

ADjoyneth the ſyllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the firſt Chapters, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab bal. Ga gad gadl, ſcrabl wrabl
Be peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri driblſcri ſcribl
Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl
Hu hub hubl, ſtu ſtub ſtubl
Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, ſta ſtab ſtabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, tu tub tubs
Ri rich, whi which, mu much, ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhad ſhads, ſquads, Be bed beds, pe peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba baſ baſl ſnaſl
Ha haſ haſt. We deſt cleft
Gi giſ giſt liſt riſt, ſi ſiſt cliſt
Lo loſ loſt ſoft
La laugh, Hi high nigh
Da dag dagl, wragl dragl ſtragl
Gi gig gigl, wri wrig wrigl
Go gog gogl
Ba bal bald, Sca ſcal ſcald, He hel held geld
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild

You may ſometime ſpell this way if the word will be more eaſie; which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh*, or *ſh*) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf ſtwelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk
Mi mil milk ſilk. Yo yol yolk. Yu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. Ye hel yelm. Fi ſilm. Ho holm
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln. Swo ſwoln
Sca ſcal ſcalp. Ye hel help. Whe whelp Gu gul gulp
Fa fal fals. Yu pul puls
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. We bel belt, felt melt ſmelt
Gi gil gilt, hilt tilt wilt ſpilt
La lam lamp. Kem kemb. Com comb Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shri ſhrim ſhrimp
Po pom pomp Du dum dump. Juſam ſump crump ſtump
Da dam dams damps. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc
Fe fen fenc henc penc Qui quinc ſinc. Du dun cums
Ba ban band land ſand wand. We ben lend ſpend ſend
Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring
Yo you young ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank flank ſtank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent
Di din dint mint ſtint hint ſplint
Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap dapl grapl gripl
Co ceu coupl
Ca cap carp, raps traps chaps, hi hips lips quips
So ſop ſops tops cops chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſtrapt. Ke kep kept
Di dip dipt ript ſipt tipt ſkipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt
Ye her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
Be ber berd Gi gir gird, Lo lord world
Ca car card carf dwarf ſcarf wharf, Tu turf turt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ue ver verg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Hu ſur ſurg ſpurg

Ba bar bark hark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woꝛ woꝛk, Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi firn quirn ſtirn
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp
We vers. Woꝛ woꝛs. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart
Da * aſh daſh laſh. Ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt. Hu hur hurt
Fre freſh, Fi iſh ſiſh
Gu guſh ruſh bluſh bꝛuſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu huſ huſk muſk
Fri friſk friſk wriſk. Mu muſ muſk ruſk
Ga gaſ gaſp haſp raſp wraſp. Ri riſp whiſp criſp
Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt daſt chaſt
We veſ veſt, Je jeſt reſt neſt weſt yeſt cheſt wreſt
Fi fiſ fiſt liſt wiſt. Co coſ coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du duſ duſt luſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath ſaith wrath
Wi ith fith with. Do oth doth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth
Thꝛu thꝛuſt, thꝛa thꝛaſh, thꝛe thꝛeſh, thꝛo thꝛong
Twa thwait thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference is ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both Bridle and Saddle and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall,
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf,
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yeild me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haste, may serve for a taste:
And so I must end, no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ei eight, he height weight. Si sight bright
Bou bought ought tought wrought sought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scre scremb. Ni nim nimble
Fu fum fumbl stumbl. Ni nim nimph
Am amp ampl scampl example. Tem templ. Pim pimpl
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Ba blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candle handl. Spren sprendl
Ma man mantl. Spran sprantl, grun gruntl
Ten tenth, Ni nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt stampt. Tem tempt, stum stumpt
Ki kin kindl, spindl. Bu bun bundl
An ankl. Wri wringl springl. Un uncl
Ma mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl
Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curd curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdle
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purbl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Tu turtl. We wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca cast castl. Wra wrastle. Thi thistle, Jug jugl.
Da dash dasht lasht washt. Pu push pusht rusht
As ask askt. Cla clasp claspt
Ca catch watch scratch. Ji itch witch

For *a* here many put *au*: we may put *a* before *u* not pronounced.

Words ending in four consonants most of them being the plural number.

Len lenth strength. Eight weight weights (worlds
Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hurdls girdls. Turtles.

As I went thorow the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I ſought how I might wreſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles, till at length by ſtrength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my ſelf out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in mine ankle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilſt I am in this world, how to wraſtle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Book.

The Second Book of the Engliſh School-Maſter.

Wherein is taught plain and eaſie rules how to divide truly and certainly, any long and hard words of many ſyllables with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, and other neceſſary rules and obſervations, eſpecially words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſt. DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtru-cted to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any word of one ſyl-la-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie di-vi-ſi-on of any word of many ſyl-la-bles?

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-ſi-on you ſee are four ſyllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do ſay, that Welſh Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

I divide your ſyllables for you, until you have rules of diviſion, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainneſs which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mast. Any of the vowels, a,e,i,o,u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-dol, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Diphthong.

Mast. You must then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a diphthong.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded, but these; ai,ei, oi,au,eu,ou; oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: so in see-eth, agree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

* For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs *Ae*, *Oe*, in Latin words make a diphthong.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja,je,ji,jo,ju; va, ve, vi,vo, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, joyn, Judas; value, verily, visit vow: I pray you are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joyned with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a Consonant?

Consonants.

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with a vowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not sounded?

(e) not sounded.

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Beware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Dre hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Tos the ball, tose the wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this second when e is long it is commonly doubled and make a dipthong.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Yea, very many: as, (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is u pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. IF you diligently observe these things you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor back-

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Mast. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, tied, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general Rule, without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e)

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No: for I told you before that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable, is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I Have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word, so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and thou shalt never fail. The first is if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following: as in try-al, mu-tu-al, say-ing, try-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, ac-cord, addar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needfully doubled in words, of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing we speak of more than one: as one whip, we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Mast. *a* You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joyned together, as in save-gard, two syllables; not sa-ve-gard, three syllables: because it is made, or compounded of two several words, save and gard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lam-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as ness in lamness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-ercise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of *d* two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two vowels?

Mast

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple that is not compounded.

c The simple will keep the same letters as when it was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants.

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined: for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trip, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of mo syllables.

Mast. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus restore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable, so in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, must be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a sylable, as in worlds.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joyned?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first book. But for more plainnes sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have an ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of those words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or conſ-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but con-strain, because (nſ) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can, therefore it must begin it: so im-ploy, King-dom, de-struction, ac-knowledg, transgress, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-slike, di-slike, tran-spose, as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught. Object.

Mast. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on children's memories) & that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them and make use of them, and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there and rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: For if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much & goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters; I pray which are they?

Of (e) in the end of a word

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou; ac, ic, oc, uc; ag, ug: so in eg, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord: but with e like s, as in place, race: so lic, lice, truc truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange, string fringe; so larg large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag age,

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) & when short words end in (c) we use to add (k)

age, hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables is made by putting d before g, as in badg, drudg. So it is also, when ei or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg: which vowels before g, are never but long, except in leige, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity; as after i, but not after y as in bie by, or after two consonants or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e; as the Latins say, mel, as, ros; we mell, as, ros. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e than asse with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l: as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddle: but it is both unusual, and needless to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger, and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like fringe, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two syllables, and that *e* in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Countrey learners, and for strangers, that certain Rules were known & practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

A letter not pronounced

Mast. I will either let you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty; abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end as appeareth by these words, Beast best, breast brest, goad god, coast cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diverly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and in foreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko ah, Bo-az.

The joyning of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

(e) (e) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) in people, bloud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) (u) in guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue, guile,

(b) (b) in lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c) (c) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, know, huck, luck, and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, speak, seek, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latins make the same sound in (c) as hic, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck,

(g) in

(g) In sign, resign, ensign, stegm, raigo, soveraign, Gascoign. (g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forreign proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-Angel, therefore commonly called Ark-Angel.

(gh) coming together except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site; but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou: thereupon some write burrough, some burrow; but the truth is, both to write and pronounce. (gh)

(n) in solemn, hymn. (n)

(p) in Psalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(s) in Isle. (s)

(t) is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, a sin catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Here again observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in, hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when you shall find all that may breed doubt set down in the table at the end of the Book where you may ask counsel as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word but all derivations rising from them.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred: it is this * words ending in es are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural

Note, that e long sounded not in *se*, nor *sen*, is always written with ee.

* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt Mills and miles, tuns and tunes, currs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sunnes, differ from the Latine word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yea sometime; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, dg, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, & gages for a vessel. Note also that if the singular number end in fit is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep; one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest, look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned have not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

c and o.

* which Grammarians call the second person.

ph.

ſounded, as in theſe wozds, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in theſe wozds following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in wozds of moze than one ſyllable ending in ther, thed, theth theſt, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, fartheſt, ſeething.

th like (ϑ) the Greek (*th*) which only Scholars understand.

Alſo g when e oz i follow, bzings great hardneſs to our learners & ſtrangers, being diverſly ſounded, g moſt often ſounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentle, gentile except in theſe wozds, together, get, bragged, target, burgenneſs, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, ſugar. And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the ſound of the wozds whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeſt, hangeth, hanging. Some men think that theſe few wozds might be thus differently writ-ten: a childs gig, a Scottiſh jig: a gill of a fiſh, and a jill of wine: but our Engliſh tongue will hardly bear ji in one ſyllable: therefoze to be ſure when to wzite g, and when j know that the ſound gi is always wzitten with g, and wzite je always with j, ſaving in thoſe wozds that you ſhall find wzitten with g in the table. But our Engliſh pzoper names are wzitten as it pleaſeth the Painter, oz as men have received them by tradition, otherwiſe why ſhould Jermine be wzitten otherwiſe than the firſt ſyllable in Germain? oz Jeſſe rather than Geſſe? And this I take to be the reaſon why Gifford is diverſly pzonounced and made two different names, which is moſt like to be at the firſt but one; yea I have known two natural bzethzen, both learned, to wzite their own names differently.

gi and *ge*. * The firſt ſort are ſounded like the Latin (g) the other like the Greek γ.

Mozeover ti before on is pzonounced as ſi, as in redemption: except ſ oz x go before t, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian: except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect wozd ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, oz eſt to lofty, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue foz true wziting;

ce, se, ci, si. writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both; as in science: therefore many words that are meer English, are almost left indifferent, as some write sausset, some sawset, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace or bullasse, some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. Therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, u ce ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transferr, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

s often like z, as in Brasier.

ei, si, ti, xi, But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, ension, cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, tution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision; as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Mast. That divers other words of the same pronuntiation by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, & the rain falleth.

Diverse writing of the same sound.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on men, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Will-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.

o before m or n The proper name written Some or Soam Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (n) as in come, cumbate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

The same writing of divers sounds.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for broun, but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and you thus, nou, hou: that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, to sow for the sow, we might write to bou a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth.

The same writing in a divers sense.

* Which some write Hart.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent inform, or entent or enform: so bottel, bottle; yerk or jerk, Jayl or Gaol. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tan ey. So words ending in (or) short may be indifferenty written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Divers sounds and writings in the same sense (*or*) * (*like, que*) When you have a word derived of a Latin word which endeth in (*cus*) write (*like*) as in publike, from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latin word ending in (*quus*) write (*que*) as oblique, from *obliquus*: but rifique, with (*que*) because it is French.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable with , as truss or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, when in que as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men, so many minds: some will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh in a diphthong: but more reason they have, which write it

when

(7)

when another (i) followeth, as in saying; or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But, I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shal find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joyn consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolemy*, *Rhodus*, *Ctenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Cnius* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words that are not usual in English as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*: in proper names, alz, auz, aiz, &c. Thus *alb* is of the Latines, we use also in Latin *Stlata*, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call * points or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Moon noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus (), as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

* The points are thus called (,) a Comma. (:) a Colon. (.) a Period. (?) an Interrogation. () a Parenthesis.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowel for m or n; as ma for man, cō for con, ẏ for the, ẏ for that, ÿ for thou, ẇ for what &c.

Called Breviations.

for

for and so forth. In written hand there be any other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent.

* Called *Apostrophes.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great & Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V, for five. X, for ten. L, for fifty. C, for an hundred. D, for five hundred. M, for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L, for Lord. LL, for Lords. B, for Bishop. BB, for Bishops.

Capitalletters

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg; knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aseard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hase for half: sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spar for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronuntiation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nunkle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as *mine* for *my* when next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping sound.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neigh-

Peculiar terms.

hour, may say, My lathe standeth neer the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth neer the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conbentently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice. I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers. When your Scholars appose one the other, let the answerer answer without book.

John WHo will adventure his credit with me in apposing for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our form, in anything we have learned. begin what you will.

John How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

John Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

John Spell from.

Rob. f,r,o,m.

John How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

John I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p,e,o,p,l,e.

John What use hath (o)? no, you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

John Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

John No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people.

Rob It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

John To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat; but h,a,t,e, is hate.

John How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J,e,s u,s.

John How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g e, be there and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J,e.

John How write you Circle?

Rob. S,i,r,c,l,e.

John Nay, now you miss for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob I confess mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b,r,a,r,c,h?

John Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you should put in (u)

John That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

John m,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite.

John True; but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow?

John Only (l) or (r)

Rob. Where learn you that?

John In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

John l,n, or r.

Rob.

Rob. How prove you it?

J. Because g,l,a, spells gla; g,n,a gna, and g,r,a, spells gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable how shall I know which they be?

John We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra, but btra will spell nothing: because bt cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

John It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

John Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

John Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often untill he can do it as readily, and pronounce it, as naturally, as if he spake without book.

Rob. How divide you them?

John Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

John Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

John Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

John I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be 5. then I take the first, a,d, ad, then take the next m,o,mo, then put them together admo; so spell, and put to the third, admoni; and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

John I must follow the same order, first write down ad then write unto it mo admo, then joyn unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoni, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

John My Master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you would write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o.

John I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to school with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

John How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bade, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to ly upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

John You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce; for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, soo, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea); and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first Letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

John Only three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is csi.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowel doth commonly sound (si); and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

John Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over, until I have gotten the victory; for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. May, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned with the Preface, titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The End of the Second Book.

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16. *WHat Religion do you profess?*
The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

Rom. 10. 9, 10 Acts 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17 Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture or Word of God contain in it all points of the Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian? Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

Eph. 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. John 4. 24. 1 John 5. 7. One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

Mar. 3. 16, 19. Matth. 28. 19. 1 John 5. 7. *How many Persons are there?*

Three.

Psal. 19. 1, 2. Rom. 1. 18. & 3. 17, & 4. 23 *Which be they?*

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World? God. Heb. 11. 3.
Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.
Of Nothing, and that by his Word.
Who made you? God the Father.
How did he create you?
In holineſs and righteouſneſs. 1 Cor. 8. 6.
Why were you thus created?
To glorifie God. Eph. 4. 24. Rom. 11. 26.
Are you able to do this of your ſelf? No. Gen. 1. 27.
Why ſo?
Becauſe I am a ſinner.
How came you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created?
By the fall of *Adam*. Rom. 3. 10.
What was this ſin? 1 John 1. 8.
Diſobedience againſt God in eating of the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5. 11.
How came it to paſs that you are become a ſinner in Adam?
Becauſe he was the father of Mankind.
How do you prove that you are a ſinner?
By the teſtimony of mine own conſcience, and by the Law of God. Gal. 3. 19. Pſal. 19. 7.
What is the Law of God?
A perſpect rule of righteouſneſs, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the ſum whereof is contained in the Commandments.
How many be there? Ten.
Rehearſe them.

1 Then God ſpake all theſe words, and ſaid; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*, out of the houſe of bondage; Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.

2 Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelf any graven Image, nor the likeneſs of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and viſit the ſins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do: but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou and thy ſon, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy cattel and the ſtranger that is within thy gates. For in ſix days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day; wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt do no murther.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

9 Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his Ox, nor his Aſs, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandment or a Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Exod. 31. 18. Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the firſt Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the firſt Table teach you?

Matth. 22. 37. My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the ſecond Table teach you?

Matth. 22. 39. My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to uſe theſe Commandments as *Prayers?*

No, becauſe they be not petitions; but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed? No.

Why

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Eph. 2. 3. Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 10. Prov. 2 18. Psal. 119. 105.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction, both of Body and Soul. Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ. Act 4. 12.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man. Matth. 3. 17. Rom. 9. 5.

Could there no other meaner person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it? Isa. 9. 6. Heb. 1. 6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yes.

Why?

First, Because he must die for us, and God cannot dye, therefore he must be man. Heb. 2. 14. & 9. 12.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man; he could not; therefore he must be also God. 1 Pet. 1. 19.

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Matth. 7. 23. & 25. 46.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith? Gal. 3. 26. John 1. 12.

Faith is a full assurance of my Salvation by Christ alone. Matth. 16. 17.

Hath every man this Faith in himself?

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?

By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the uſe of the Sacraments, and Prayer.

How ſhall any man know whether he hath the true and ſaving faith, or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof

What be the fruits of Faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2. Acts 2. 37. Heb. 11. 7. Pſal. 119. 103. 1 John. 3. 4. A hatred of all ſin, a continual care to pleaſe God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearſe the Sum of your Faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried, he deſcended into Hell, the third day he roſe again from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he ſhall come to judg the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghoſt, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveneſs of ſins, the reſurrection of the body, and the life everlaſting. *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The firſt is of God, the ſecond is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of ſtrengthening faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and firſt, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a ſeal and a pledg of thoſe benefits of my ſalvation, which I receive by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Matth. 26. 26. 1 Cor. 11. 23. Baptiſm, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jeſus.

To what end?

To ſtrengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified. Gen. 17. 11. Rom. 4. 1.

In Baptism which is the sign signifying? John 3. 6. Mark 16. 16.

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same. Acts 2. 38. Rom. 6. 3. Matth. 30. 26. 27.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dy unto sin, and live unto righteousness. 1 Cor. 11. 23. 24, 25.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine; so doth my soul withal receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, this is my body?

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passeover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passeover, but a sign of it. Gen. 17. 10, 11. Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually and by faith, John. 6. 63.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Titus 13. 10. Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

1 Cor. 11. 28. He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 What knowledg he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

Heb. 12. 14. 2 Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3 Whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. 2 Chron. 30. 18. 19. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer.

Rom. 8. 26. 1 Joh. 5. 24. Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

Psal. 50. 14, 15. Joh. 16. 23. *In whose name?*

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

Mat. 6. 9. As Christ taught me, saying:

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven, Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us, And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever. *Amen.*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six; Three concerning the glory of God, and three our own neceſſities.

What are theſe words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the glory for ever?

The concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thankſgiving. Pſal. 116. 2, 13.

Is it enough, you thank him with your lips?

No, but I muſt be obedient to his Laws and Commandments: which Grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary Obſervations for a Chriſtian.

1. THat we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds continually. Pro. 2. 23, 26. 1 Pet. 1. 15.

2. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. Eph. 5. 16.

3 That once in the day (at the leaſt) private prayer and meditation be uſed. Gen. 25. 63.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed. Deut. 6. 7.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world than muſt needs. Col. 3. 1.

7 That we ſtir up our ſelves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.

8 That we give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Col. 3 4.

9 That we prepare our ſelves to bear the Croſs by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us. Mat. 16. 21. Lam. 1. 10.

10 That we beſtow ſome time, not only in mourning for Dan. 9. 3, 4.

our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

Titus 2. 13. 11 That we look dayly for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14. 12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least, as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4. Phil. 1. 23. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lye in the grave, and have all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 15. Psal. 1. 2. Nehem. 8. 39. 2 Chron. 34. 21. 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledg.

1 Pet. 1. 14. 15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20, 21, 22. 16. That we mark how sin dyeth, and is weakned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4. Jam. 1. 19. 22. Eccles. 5. 1. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

2 Tim. 4. 7, 8. 19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

Lastly

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

ALmighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what a case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: VVork in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us: and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christ an conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us: and to continue them

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever; *Amen.*

A Thanks-giving before Meat.

O My heavenly Father; I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ, *Amen.*

A Thanks giving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me, let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all chearfulness and good conscience: that for these and all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever: *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory next, to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may chearfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as men pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation

nation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: we beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us, *Our father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOst merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of soul and body, given us health, food, and apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want: For these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness onely, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, & praise thy holy Name, beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy commandements: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night, and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

The 119 Psalm.

BLessed are those that are undefiled in the way; and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimones: and seek him with their whole heart,

3 For they which do no wickedneſs walk in his ways.

4 Thou haſt charged, that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgements of thy righteouſneſs.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his way? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I ſhould not ſin againſt thee.

4 Bleſſed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy Commandments, and have reſpect unto thy ways.

8 My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

HEar, O ye children, the inſtruction of a Father, and give ear to learn underſtanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son: tender and dear in the eyes of thy mother.

4 He alſo taught me and ſaid unto me; Let thine heart hold faſt my words, keep my Commandments, and thou ſhalt live.

5 Get wiſdom, get underſtanding: forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keep thee; love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7 Wiſ-

7 Wisdom is the beginning; get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee: she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head: yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight: and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not: keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness: they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, encline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for thereout commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear.
Nor led his life as sinners do,
nor sat in scorners chair,
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so;
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why the way of godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee uncessantly
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.
6 offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods
and riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mighty God,
th'eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke;
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.
2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh best:
God will appear
in beauty most excellent:
3 our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace.

4 Then

4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints aſſemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſs
For God is Judge
of all things more and leſs.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal:
Liſt Iſrael,
I will th e nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calf out of thy ſtall.
10 For all the beaſts
are mine, within the woods,
On thouſands hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains,
All beaſts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Pſalm The firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſs,
and now with ſpeed ſome pity take
My ſins deface, my fauls redreſs
good Lord, for thy great mercy ſake.
2 Waſh me, O Lord, and make me clean
for this unjuſt and ſinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow do conſtrain
me to acknowledge mine exceſs,
My ſins alas do ſtill remain
before my face without releaſe,
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy ſight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements juſt & right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceived in ſin,
Ye of my mother ſo born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wiſdom from above
thou haſt reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſop purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner then the glaſs,
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſs ſhall I paſs.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſs

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my ſins I thee deſire,
which do in number paſs the ſand,
10 Make clean my heart within my breſt
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us do thou accord,
the brigneſs of thy face
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the ſame.

4 Though

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall bless us I say,
and then both far and neer,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame;
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye,
in the clouds full sure
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear,
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his spirits
as Heralds to go,
And lightning to serve
we see also prest.
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haste,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flie,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey.
At thy voice of thunder
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfil.
So likewise the vallies,
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can,
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed.

2 His

2 His ſeed on earth God will uprear,
and bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,
his righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.
4 Unto the righteous doth ariſe,
in trouble joy, in darkneſs light;
Compaſſion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his ſight.
5 yea pity moveth ſuch to lend,
he doth by juſtice things expend.
6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he.
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.
9 He did well for the poor provide,
his righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain;
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
though that the wicked man diſdain:
10 yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 Pſalm.

YE children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord.
2 yea, bleſſed be always his name,
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount;
As for his glory we may count,
above the heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whoſe dwellings in the heavens are?
of ſuch great power and force is he.
6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and alſo in heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw
his only mercy did him move.
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120 Pſalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.
3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to fling,
thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs then arrow keen,
or hot conſuming fire.
5 Alas, too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Kedars are by name,
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Iſaac's ſect,
are put to open ſhame.
6 With them that Peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Cauſleſs I was controll'd,
by them that would have ſtrife.

The 126 Pſalm.

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and
So that we were (thought.
much like to them that uſe to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men.
The heathen folk
were forced then for to confeſs

How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſs no leſs:
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſarts
the flowing rivers ſend.
5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they ſhall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious ſeed,
For that their foes
full often times did them annoy,
But their return
with joy they ſure ſhall ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not empared be.

The 148 Pſalm.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the ſtarry ſkie,
2 And alſo ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praiſe him with glee.
3 Praiſe him both moon and ſun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering ſtars of light,
4 And eke no leſs,
Ye heavens fair,
And clouds of th'air,
His laud expreſs.
5 For at his word they were
All formed as you ſee,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree,
6 Which he ſet faſt;
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to laſt.

The School-Maſter to his Scholars.

My Child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are ſet,
And ſee thou do accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhall be beat.
Firſt, I command thee God to ſerve,
then to thy parents duty yield,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.
your cloaths unbuttoned do not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungarted be,
Have handkerchief in readineſs,
waſh hands and face or ſee not me.
Loſe not your books, ink-horn or pens,
nor girdle, garters, hat, or band,
Let ſhooes be tyed, pin ſhirt-band cloſe
keep well your hands at any hand.
If broken-hos'd or ſhoo'd you go,
or ſlovenly in your array,
Without a girdle, or untruſt,
then you and I muſt have a fray.
If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or ſtrike with knife
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.
If that you curſe, miſcall or ſwear,
if that you pick, filch, ſteal, or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then muſt you ſure your points untie.
If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the ſame,
Or if you loiter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet, then look for blame
Wherefore, my child, behave thy ſelf
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou maiſt purchaſe parents love,
and eke obtain thy Maſters praiſe.

The

The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place, five thousand: in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou may'st proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1670. being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred and seventy: and this number 5689. being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred eighty nine. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou may'st think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called, *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these five ways; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ, as thou thinkest is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it; look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the *Romane* or *Italick* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine letter, and pass over those in the English Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou may'st easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the world, and created ADAM *and* EVE; *their posterity was born the years after, as followeth.*

Year		Year	
130	Seth.	874	Lamech.
253	Enoch.	1056	Noah.
325	Kenan.	1556	Shem.
395	Mahalaleel.	1558	Japhet.
506	Jared.	1656	The universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.
622	Enoch.		
686	Mathuselah.		

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
The Tower of *Babel* built.
Reu.
263 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ishmael.
452 Sodom *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Nephtali.
Asher.
602 Issachar.
Gad.
Zebulun.
604 Joseph.
619 Benjamin.
These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs: of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.
Minerva.
699 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into Egypt, where they were 215 years.
Hercules Lib.
Atam.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the Children of Israel out of Ægypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18. years.
41 *Jubile* began.
58 *Othniel* judged Israel 40 y. whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
80 *Boaz* of *Rahab.*
90 *Ehud* & *Shamgar* judged 80 y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppressed them 18 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40. y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.

Year
198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Midianites* oppressed 7 y.
Theseus.
258 Abimelech 3 y.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philistims* oppressed 12 y.
Amazones Battle against Thebes.
311 *Ibsan* judged 7. y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy destroyed.
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of these 6 Judges, the *Philistines* oppressed.
350 Jesse, Father of *David* by *Obed*.
356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 Brutus came into England, if the Story be true.
447 *David* reigned 40 y. *Nathan*, *Asaph*, *Heman*, and *Jeduthun*, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and 481, in his fourth year, built the Temple before the birth of Christ, about 916 y.

CHAP. IV.
Before Christ.

639 Temple built.
900 Pelops

Year
899 *Roboboam* reigned over *Judah* 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Asa 41 y.
838 Jehosophat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joash 40 y.
758 Amasiah 29 y.
Jonah Prophesieth.
743 Rome built by Romulus upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Esquilinus, Aventinus; and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the Walls, with other three Hills, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.
729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 years.
725 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 y.
Kingdom of *Israel* void 22 years.
700 Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.
615 Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.
Joel, *Hosea*, *Amos*, and *Isaiah*, prophesied.
Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.
677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Michaiah also prophesied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

628 *Sal-*

Year

628 *Salmanaſar* carried ten Tribes of Iſrael captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed,
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Aſſher* to *Babel*.

682 Simonides.
Ariſtoxenus.
Anchus Martius the fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Alcæus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeth 55 years.
Jeremiah propheſieth.

610 Sappho, Pilo, Steſichorus, Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2 y.

560 Joſiah 31 y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* propheſie.

526 Jehojakim 11 y.
Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel*, and many others into Babylon, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.
Jeremiah continueth his Propheſie in *Judah*.
Daniel propheſieth in Babel.

518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel Propheſieth.

307 *Jeruſalem* deſtroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into Egypt, where *Jeremiah* propheſieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his propheſie in Babel.

501 Conſuls 2 yearly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zerobbabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Æſop, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſe-men, Piſiſtratus.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babilon* from *Belſhazer*, began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of Ezra.
Artachſhaſhite, called of profane Writers *Cambaſes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
The Hiſtory of *Eſther*.
Ahaſhueroſh called *Darius Hyſtaſpis*.

444 He divorced *Vashthi*, marryed *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of *Perſia*, called alſo *Artachſhaſte*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

Haggai propheſieth.

Zach.

Year

Zacariah prophesieth.

423 *Malachi* the last Prophet.

424 *Nehemiah* his story, who builded the walls of Jerusalem.

397 Battle Peloponnesiaek, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aschilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenios, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristotles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Xenocrates.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the great, conquered *Persia*; he entreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.

Now beginneth the story of the *Machabees*.

301 Two Dicti in Rome.

300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.

Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus.

208 *Ptolomey Philadelphus* caused seventy Interpreters to translate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

238 Jesus Sirach.

236 Nebius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The second Battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The third battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharisees, Saduces, and Essenes, began their Sects.

89 Civil War in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger

Year
younger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battel Mithridatick.
87 Tiganes King of Armenia.
65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.
57 Cicero Consul.
57 Brittain entred upon by Julius Cesar.
47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5 years.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.
42 *Octavius Augustus* Emperour 56 years.
34 *Herod* the Great made King of Jury; After whose death, his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs, See *Luke* 3. 1.
Temple again sumptuously builded by *Herod.*
Christ born, in the 24 year of *Augustus*: From which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 *Tiberius* Emperour, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.
33 *Christ* Crucified.
33 *Stephen* stoned.
42 *Paul* converted.
42 *Herod Agrippa*, President in Jury: He beheaded *James.*
42 *Matthew* wrote his Gospel.
44 *James* beheaded.
46 *Mark* preached in Ægypt.
49 *Luke* wrote.
50 Epistle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.
53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.
54 *Philip* Martyred.
51 Epistle to the Corinthians, from Ephesus.
51 To *Timothy*, from Troas.
To *Titus*, from Troas.
55 To Corinth from Philippi.
55 *Peters* first Epistle.
56 *Peters* second Epistle
56 To the Romans, from Corinth.
57 *Claudius Nero* Persecutor.
59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.
61 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)
63 *James* thrown down from a Pinnacle.
69 Epistle to *Timothy.*
69 *Paul* Martyred at Rome.
73 Jerusalem destroyed by *Vespasian* and *Titus.*
76 *Ignatius* Bishop of Antioch.
83 *Domitian* Emperour.
85 *Nicolaitan* Heretick.
90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleius.
93 *John* banished to Patmos, where (as is thought) he wrote his

Year
his Gospel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from Patmos to Ephesus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians.
133 Galen.
170 *Iustinus* dyed a Martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lions.
187 *England* received the Gospel.
202 Clements Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.

Year
249 Cyprian.
289 *Constantine* reigned in England.
397 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hilary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 *Ambrose* B. of Millain.
375 Hieronimus.
400 Chrysostom.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Goths conquered Italy, then increased Barbarism and Papistry.

Directions for the unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (b) neer the beginning, (m) about the midst, and (u) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (a) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (t) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (ba) look in the beginning of the Letter (b) but if with (bu) see towards the end of that Letter: and if thou observeſt the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently.

Secondly, Thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Language. Those with the *Italick* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: Those with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*)

is

is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination, for they were brought from Greece to us through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt; and when they come to us, we coyned them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them; those with difference are marked with this (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another: as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be overlong, therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away
abba Father
abbesse abba esse, Mistris of a Nunnery
abbreviate short
abridge see abreviate
abate put unto
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them
abet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject base
abjure renounce
abolish make void
abricot * k. of fruit
aboard
abrogate see abolish
absolve pardon
absolve perfect
absolution forgiveness
abstinence restraining
abstract see abbreviate
absurd foolish
accent tune
accept take liking

access free coming to
accessary partaker
accident befall
accomodate fit to
accomplish * finish
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * growne
ascertain * make sure
atchieve see accomplish
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute witty
addict given to
adieu farewel
address prepare, direct
adiacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to swear
administer govern or serve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admission receiving
adopt take from his child
adore worship
adorn beautifie
adverse contrary
advertise give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowson patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in speech
affect earnestly desire
affinity kin by Marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance trust
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleness
agony heavy passion
alacrity chearfulness
alarm sound to the battle
alien stranger
alienation estranging
alight
alledge * bring proof
alliance kindred or league
allusion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nourishment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of letters
altercation debate
allegory similitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambassadour messenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition desire to honour
ambushment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accursed
andiron
anguish grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadversion noting

anti-

antichrist against Christ
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly disguised
annihilate make void
ancestor fore-father
annullity see annihilate
aphorism general rule
apostate back slider
apostasie falling away
amen so be it
apostle gr. see ambassadour
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the first Greek Letter
apothecary
apochrypha not of authority
apparent in sight
appeach accuse
appeal to seek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant, appurtenance } belonging
appetite desire to eat
application applying to
appose ask question
apposition apposing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbiter, arbitrator } umpire
arbitriment judgement
arch gr. chief
archangel gr. chief angel
archbishop chief bishop
architect chief builder
argent silver
argue to reason
arithmetick gr. art of numbering
ark ship
armory house of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts-man
artificial workman-like
articulate jointed
ascend go up
ascertain * assure
assent agreement
ascent a going up
ascribe give to
askew asquint
aspect looking up
aspire climb up
asperate rough
aspiration breathing
assay * prove
assail set upon
assayl see assail
assertion affirming
assiduity continuance
asseveration earnest* affirming
assign appoint
assignation appointment
assizes
assistance help
associate company
astrictive, astringent } binding
astronomy gr., astrology } knowledge of the stars

atheist

atheist without God
atheism the opinion of the Atheist
atach seize upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousness
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or officer of accounts
audible easie to be heard
averr avouch
augment to increase
avouch affirm with earnestness
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axiome certain principle.
Balance a pair of scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a baptizer
baptism
barbarian rude person
barbarism barbarousness
barque * a small ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give councel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessedness
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
besiege
biere
bishop overseer
blank to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
brater
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigandine see *barque*
brandish * to make a sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a house of bawdry
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same
burgess a head man of a town
build.
Calidity craftiness
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
canon gr. law
canonize make a saint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capital state-house
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshlines
casuality chance
castigation chastisement
catalogue gr. head roll
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Diocess
catholick universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftness
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
ceruse white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a letter
chaunt * sing
champain plain field
chambeling lightness
character a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry Knight-hood
chief
cherubin order of Angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
christ annointed
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger
chronicle gr. history
chronographer gr. history writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
chrystal gr. glass
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civit
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beasts
collect gather
colleague companion
collatio recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
colum one side of a Page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellow-ſhip
compact joyn together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agrément
comprehend contain
compriſe ſée comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agrée
concordance agrément
competent convenient
compromit to make agrée
concavity hollowneſs
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſence deſire
concurr agrée together
condeſcend agrée unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſſion compounding
confederate ſée compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battle
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſée concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent { agrément / harmony
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſerve keep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil judgement
conſort ſée conſent
conſpire agrée for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modeſt abſtaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convert bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world
counterpoise make level
countermaind command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket, or coyp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fasten to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blameworthy
cubit a foot and half
cup-board
cursalite turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress.

Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comelines
descipher describe
dedicating a deboting
deduct taking out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentance against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptness

diabolical develish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference.
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignity worthiness
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
disburse * lay out money
discend see descend
disciple scholar
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuss examine, or dissolve
disjoyn unjoyn
disfranchise take away free-dom
dismiss let pass
disloyal disobedient
disparagement inequality of birth
dispence set free
disperse send abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness
dissolve unloose
dissolute careless
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubt-ful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a puteing to flight
discipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the mat-ter
difficulty hardness
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another
disposition natural inclination or setting in order
dissipation scattering
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling, or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
dissw de see dehort
ditty the matter of a Song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylines
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolourous grievous
docility easines to be taught
dolphine k. of fish
domestical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing
ecclesiastical belongeth to the Church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womanish
efficacy force
effusion pouring forth
egres forth-going
election chepce
elect chosen
elegance fine speech
elephant k. of beasts
emroids k. of disease
elevate list up
embleme gr. picure
emmet, or pismire
empire government
encroach
enarration declaration
encounter set against
enduce move
enhance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchise * make free
enflame burn
engrate preis upon
enlign flag of War
enormous out of square
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put betwæn
environ compais about
ephah k. of measure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epistle gr. a letter sent
episcopal bishop-like
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion
equinoctial when the days and nights are equal
erect set up
erroneous full of errour
escheat forfeit
essence substance
estimate estæm
eternal everlasting
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exasperate whet on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excursion running out
exceed
excell
exchequer office of receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable cursed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile banish
exorcist gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haste
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterprise
expulsion driving out
exquisite perfect
extend spread forth
extenuate lessen
extol advance
exhort wring out
extract draw out
extemporal } sudden.
extemporary }
Fabulus feigned
fact deed
faction division
factious that maketh division
facility easiness
falkoner
fallacity deceit
fantasie
fatally destiny
festival feast day
festivity mirth
female } the fe
feminine }
fertile fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by signs
finally lastly
firmament sky
Flagon great wine pot
flexible easily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux disease of scouring
fornication uncleanness between single persons
fortification strengthning
fountain head-spring
fortitude valiantness
fragments relicks
fragility brittleness
fragrant sweet smelling
fraternity brother-hood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k. head attire
fructifie make fruitful
frustrate make void
frugal thrifty
fugitive runnagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbrusher dresser
furious raging
future time to come.
Garboyl hurly burly
garner corn-chamber
gemm precious stone

genti-

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogie generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd k. plant
gorget
gorgeous
gospel glad tidings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleasure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters.

Hability } ableness
or }
ability }
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger sent before to prepare
harmony gr. musick
hallelujah praise to the Lord
heraulds Kings messengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Hebers race
heathen see gentile
helmet head-piece
heritick } that holds
heritical } heresie
homage worship
hosanna save I pray thee
horror amazement
hostage pledge
host army
hostility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moysture
hymn gr. song
hypocrite dissembler
hysope.

Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. false worship
jealous
Jesus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illigitimate unlawfully born
illusion mockery
imbecility weakness
imbark
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without measure
immortal everlasting
impeach accuse
immunity freedom
impediment lett
imperial belonging to the Church
imperfection unperfectness
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodliness
impose lay upon
impression printing
impudent shameless
impugn disprove
impute
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
imanity beastly cruelty
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule

incessantly

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense lt. offering
insence to stir up
incident hapning
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflammation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
info m give notice
ingrave carve
irgredience entrance
inhab t dwelling
inhibit forbid
inhibitation forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breath into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual access
interest loan
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question, asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgement
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
juice
justifie approve,
Lapidary skilful in stones
largess liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay tree
laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſe
libertine loſe in Religion
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel Shoo-makers thread
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrellous
lore law
loterie * caſting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits.
Magician uſing witch-craft
magiſtrate gouernour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs
maladie diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſs
matron antient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
mediator aduocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled.
melancholly gr. humour of ſolitarineſs
melodious ſweet ſounding
meritorious that deſerueth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under age
monaſtery colledge of Monks
miraculous marbellous
mirrour * a looking-glaſs
mitigate aſſwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moiety half
moment weight, or ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality ciuil behauiour
mortal that endeth
mortuary due for the dead
motiue cauſe moving
morti
mountain great hill

munition defence
mutable tangeable
muſtachio's upper lips hair
malmſey
muſe gwdneſs of learning
mutation change
myrrhe lt. of ſweet gum
myſtical that hath a myſtery in it
miſtery hidden ſecret.
Native born
narration declaration
near
neceſſity
navigation ſailing
negromancy gr. black art
nerve ſinew
negligence
neuter of neither ſide
nicolaitan gr. an Heritick from Nicholas
nephew
nonage under age
non-ſuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nourishment.
Obeyſance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obſtinate froward
obſcure dark
obſtruction ſtopping
obtuſe dull
occidental belonging to the Weſt
odious hateful
odour ſmell
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of Olives
Omnipotent Almighty
operation working
opportunity fitneſs
oppoſe ſet againſt
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a ſpeech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then needeth.
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet ſmall treatiſe
pantofle a ſlipper
paradiſe a place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous Lady
parable ſimilitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſeover one of the Jews Feaſts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony Fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewneſs
pavement
peccavi I have offended

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
penticoſt gr. Whitſontide
perceive
peregrination journeying in a ſtrange Land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partaker
pervert overthrow
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil in war
pilot* Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet. gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fullneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breaſt
poet gr. a verſe-maker
poetreſs a woman-poet
poliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat fr. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated foreſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative priviledge
presbyterie gr. elderſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed go on
profound deep
prophane ungodly
prognosticate foretell
progeny off spring
prohibit forbid
prologue see preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation see publication
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open for uncleanness
prophesie foretell or expound
prophet gr. he that propheseth
prospect a sight a far off
prowess valiantness
prose the writeing that is not verse
proselyte gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation proboking
provident fore-seeing
prudence wisdom
psalm heavenly song
psalmograph writer of
psalmist Psalms
psalter book of Psalms
publish set abroad
publique open
publican toll gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerful
putrefie corrupt
Quadrangle fourcornered
quadrant four-squared
queach thick heap
quintessence the chief vertue
quotidian daily
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem bup again
redemption buping again
refection refreshing
reflexion casting back
refer put over
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
register calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate repore
relation reporting
relapse back sliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss lose
remorse prick of conscience
remove renew

renounce

renounce * forsake
repast food
repel put back
repeal call back
repose put trust in
repress put down
repulse putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
resign give over
restauration restoring
resume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick art of eloquence
rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick
rheum gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment first instruction
rupture breach
rustical clownish.
Sabbath rest
sacriledge Church-robbing
sacrament holy sign, or oth
sacrifice
sadduce h. sectary
safeguard safe-keeping
saint holy one
sanctification holiness
salubrity wholsomness
sanctitie } holiness
sanctimony }
sanctuary holy place
sandals gr. slippers
sapience wisdom
satiety fulness
satyr niping verse
saturity fullness
savage wild
sauce
scalp pate
sacrifice launce a sore
scepter sign of rule
schism breach
schismatick that moveth a schism
scripture writing
scruple doubt
scrupulous full of doubts
scourges
scurrility saucy scoffing
seclude shut out
sectary see schismatick
secondary the second
seduce deceive
sedulity diligence
seigniory Lordship
seminary a nursery
senator Alderman
sensible easily felt
sense
sensual brutish
sepulchre grave
sequel following
sequester to remove from, or displace
service
sergeant
servitude bondage
servile slavish
severity sharpness
sect kind
significant plainly signifying
simplicity plainness
finister unhappy
situation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow like
solace
solution unlosing
society fellowship
solicit move
summary brief
sophister cabileer
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a sponge
spruce
squinancy k. disease
station standing
stability sureness
stillatory a distilling place
stipendiary that serveth for wages
studious diligent
style manner of speech
submiss lowly
suborn procure a false witness
subscribe write under
substract } take from
subtract }
substitute deputy
subtile crafty
subversion overthrowing
succeed follow
suggest
sulphur brimstone
summarily briefly
superficies upperside
superfluous needless
superscription writing above
supplant overthrow
support bear up
suppositon supposing
suppress
superior higher
supremacy chiefdom
surcharge overcharge
surmount exceed
surcingle
suspence
surplus see overplus
survive outlive
synagogue place of assembly
sycophant tale-bearer
synod general assembly.

Tabernacle tent
timerarious rash
timerity rashness
temperature temperateness
temperate keeping a mean
temperance sobriety
temple a Church
tempestuous boysterous
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time
terrestrial earthly
tenuity smallness
tetrach gr. governour of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite shave
timerous fearful
tertain every other day
testification witnessing

theolo-

theology gr. divinity
thyme k. herb
tractable easie to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquility quietness
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
trasport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgement seat
tripartice threefold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany k. dropsie.
Vacant void
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible salable
venerable worshipful
versifie make verses
venereal fleshly
vesture } garment
vestiment }
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer bile
union unity
unite join
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity courtisie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children; plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

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a b c d e f ff g h i k l m n o p q r s ſ t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z &.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my waies, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the waie of thy commandements and so shall I talk of thy wonderous works.

My soul melteth awaie for verie heavinesse, comfort thou me according unto thy word.

Take from me the waie of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the waie of truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me.

I have stucked unto thy testimonies, O Lord confound me not.

I will run the waie of thy commandements when thou hast set my heart at libertie.

LONDON,

Printed for the Company of *Stationers*. 1670.

LONDON,

Printed for the Company of [illegible] 1670.

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